

## A Corner in Ancestors

By FRANCIS COWLES

### Shippen Family

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Any member of the Shippen family may well be happy; not only has the family been prominent in this country ever since Edward Shippen came here in 1683; but it is said that every Shippen who lives to maturity stands a good chance, judging from past records, of reaching the venerable age of three score and ten.

The family originated in England, where it was well known at the time of the first settlements in America. William Shippen, Gentleman, lived in Yorkshire at the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was a prominent man there, where his family had lived for generations. He held several important positions; he was overseer of the poor and overseer of the highways, among other things. One of his children, Edward, who was born in 1639, was the founder of the Shippens in this country, and he came to Boston when he was twenty-nine years old, in 1668.

He was a man of a good deal of wealth. He became a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and seemed in a fair way to enjoy a position of importance in Boston. But in 1671 he married Elizabeth Leyland, a Quakeress. So convincing were the arguments that she put forward, that he decided to join her sect; and by this decision he ended his career as a useful citizen of Boston. He stayed there for a number of years, however, but he suffered a good deal

of persecution on account of his views. In 1677, he was twice "publicly whipped," and finally in 1693 he decided to go to Philadelphia where his new religion would be respected and understood.

In 1695, Shippen was made speaker of the assembly. And in 1701, October 25, William Penn named him in the charter as first mayor of Philadelphia. Edward, the first, had a good many children, but only two of them, Edward and Joseph, both born in Boston, left descendants. Joseph married Abigail Gross, a near relative of Gov. Bowdoin's wife, and settled in Germantown. One of his daughters, Anne, married Charles Willing, and from her the prominent Bingham, Clymer, Francis, Powell, Willing, Morris, Hare and Bird families are descended. One of Joseph's sons, born in 1712, known as William the Elder to distinguish himself from his son of the same name, was sent to Europe to be educated. After his return to this country he became one of the foremost educators and physicians of his day in America. He was one of the founders and patrons of the college of Pennsylvania.

His son, William the Younger, was also a physician. In 1762, when he returned from Europe where he had been educated, he began to lecture on anatomy to twelve students in the college of Pennsylvania, which had placed him at the head of its newly founded medical school. Before he died he had the satisfaction of seeing the membership of the school increase to 250.

In one of the early generations of the Shippen family there was a "Gentleman Joe" who helped found the First Philadelphia assembly dances in 1748. Another Joseph Shippen helped Benjamin Franklin found the Junto the forerunner of the learned societies of the country. Still another Joseph together with some other men of means, made it possible for Benjamin West to study in Italy and become one of the foremost American painters. In 1799, an Edward Shippen was made Chief Justice of the United States; his grandson, born in 1826, is still living, and until 1888 when he was retired because of the age limit, was medical director, U. S. N.

The arms of the Shippens are blazoned: Argent, a chevron, between three oak leaves gules.

Crest: A bird sable, in its beak an oak leaf, vert.



Shippen

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### Halsey Family

The name Halsey used to be spelled Halse and before that it was Hals. Frans Hals, the great Dutch painter, who died in 1666, belonged to the family. Hundreds of years before his day the family was flourishing and away back in the time of Richard I. of England its surname was de Aise, de Aise and de Ales. It has been argued from the prefix "de" that the family was of Norman origin; but probably the prefix is simply one of the many examples of Norman influence on English names. The name Hals is of Danish or Saxon derivation. It means, in Danish, Icelandic, Gothic, Dutch and Old Frisian, to embrace, or to fall on the neck, and as a noun it means neck. It was probably applied to the Halsey family because the minor of Lanesley, where they first lived, was on a neck of land.

In 1559, when the parish records begin in the old Norman town of Gaddesden, Hertfordshire, the Halseys were living, as tenants of the monastery there, in the parsonage, and in the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, the king granted Gaddesden parsonage to the Halsey family. It is now in the possession of Thomas Frederick Halsey, member of parliament, although the original house was replaced in 1773.

In 1512 John Halsey lived at the parsonage. His son William married Alice, and their son's third son, Robert, married a lady named Dorothy. It is their son Thomas who is the Puritan ancestor of the Halseys in America. Thomas was one of 14 children. His oldest brother William was the ancestor of the member of parliament above referred to. Arms were granted to this William and to his brother James, rector of St. Alphege's church, in London.

In 1635 the name of Halsey appears in Boston, but as it is not again heard of there for some time the man bearing it must have died. Thomas arrived at Lynn, Mass., some time before 1637. There is a tradition in the family that he came in the ship that Cromwell intended taking when he was forbidden by the king to leave England.

For some reason Thomas left Massachusetts. It is supposed that religious reasons of some kind forced him to join a band of settlers who started out for Long Island. The men first went to Cow bay near Manhattan, where they found the Dutch arms displayed. They took these down before they took their hats and coats off and an Indian drew an emblem to put in

their place—"an unhandsome face," it is described.

Naturally the Dutch settlers, who considered Long Island their own domain, didn't like these actions of their English neighbors and they made the new settlers leave Cow bay. So they went to Southampton and there established it, it is claimed, the first permanent settlement of Englishmen in New York state.

They bought the land of the Indians for 16 cents, 60 bushels of corn and a promise to defend them against other Indians.

Three Halseys were officers in the revolutionary war—Jeremiah, Luther and Elias. Elias was a captain of the Connecticut militia and was killed at Groton Heights. Luther also rose to be a captain. He came from New Jersey, where the family is now very well known and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Jeremiah of Connecticut spent more time and money in the cause of the colonists than any other man at the time of the war excepting Governor Trumbull and Gen. Putnam.

The arms of the family, which were granted to the two brothers of Thomas, the American ancestor, are blazoned: Argent on a pile sable three griffins heads erased of the first.

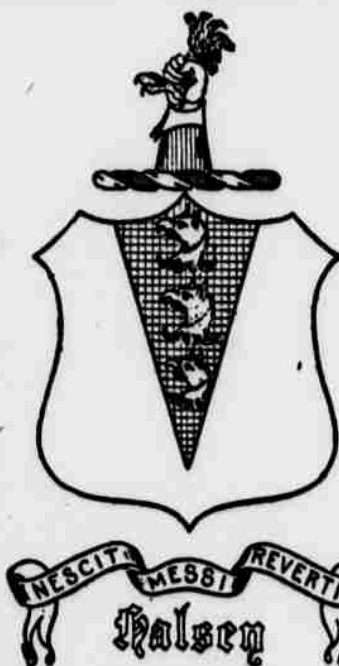
Crest: A cubit arm, gules, cuff, argent hand proper holding a griffin's leg erased of.

The motto, which is quoted from Horace's "De Arte Poetica," is "Nec cit misal reverti."

Wall Street Methods. Church—"I see there is record of wheat growing in China as far back as 3,000 B. C." Gotham—"Can't just tell the record of wheat selling which never grew, I suppose?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Revised Version. A schoolboy was asked to write "in his own words" the story of the prodigal son. He wrote: "He wasted his substance in riotous living, and when he came back his father killed for him the fat-headed calf."

Just the Thing. "Some of these farmers don't know how to handle their properties." "Think not?" "I know it. Half these abandoned farms furnish ideal surroundings for golf links."—Louisville Courier-Journal.



Halsey

### BOTH EAGER TO MEET HIM

Father as Well as Daughter Would Like to Find Man So Liberal With His Wares.

"Have some perfume on your handkerchief?" inquired the street salesman, ingratiatingly. The two schoolgirls passed, giggling, and as they passed he squeezed the bulb of his stamper and sprinkled their backs.

"Have some perfume?" he inquired as a stout, middle-aged gentleman passed. The stout, middle-aged gentleman did not pause, nor did he lift his eyes from the cement walk beneath his feet. As he passed the salesman squeezed the bulb with feeling and a fine mist of reeking perfume smote the gentleman in the back. He noticed the smell of perfume, but wondered where it came from.

On the car that evening the stout, middle-aged gentleman sat next a friend of similar appearance and age. This person began to sniff.

"Getting gay, ain't you?" he inquired.

"How so?" asked his companion. "Why, you're using perfume," said the other. "It beats all how these gay old parties like up." The other scowled at him.

"You're off your base," he said; "I never use perfume."

"Don't, eh?" guffawed his friend. "Tell that to somebody that can't smell." Then the indignant wearer of perfume got out of the car.

"Heavens and earth!" exclaimed his wife, "using perfume! At your age, too!" The stout, middle-aged gentleman glared at her, a purple, hopeless glare.

"I haven't used any perfume, madam," he said, stiffly. "What makes you think so?"

"My nose, for one thing," said his wife, indignantly; "you might as well admit it."

Then came the daughter of the house, the idol of her parents.

"Oh, mamma!" she said, "can't I have a quarter? I want to buy some perfume from a man downtown—just smell my handkerchief."

"I can fix that," said the stout, middle-aged man, pleasantly; but his wife looked at him apprehensively. "Come with me, daughter. We'll find the nice man that squirted perfume on your handkerchief."—Galveston News.

Danger in Overtraining.

The chief dangers arising from carrying athletics to extremes are: First, uneven development of limbs and organs, due to special extravagant devotion to one form of exercise. This is especially dangerous in immature bodies. Second, overstrain on the nerves and rapid waste of tissue. Third, and perhaps most serious of all, general poisoning by the accumulation of waste products in the body far more rapidly than they can be eliminated by natural means.

Lastly, overphysical culture has a very bad mental effect, for the more perfectly trained a man is in the physical sense the nearer he approaches the level of an automaton—a splendidly balanced and regulated machine, but weakened in the higher mental qualities. Vital force cannot be increased in this way; it can only be specialized, and what is gained in one direction has to be lost in another.—Family Doctor.

When a widow reads her husband's obituary she is apt to be surprised to learn what a fine man he really was.

Two Glasses. Kinder is the looking glass than the wine glass, for the former reveals your defects only to yourself, but the latter to your friends.

How It Happened. "Congratulations, old chap. You are seen everywhere with Lord Bunkhurst." "Yes, I have rented him for the season."

Sensible Reform. A law that shall condemn all tradesmen convicted of adulteration to consume their own goods.

Encores. Little girl (to her father, who has done his one performance, that of saying the alphabet backward)—Now say it sideways.—Punch.

Definition of Gentleman. The gentleman is one who by birth and long drill has come to have a heart that is a magazine of kindness and sympathy.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

A Massachusetts man has just become a papa for the thirty-fourth time. And there's nobody in the White House to bid him goodspeed.

### THE MARKETS

#### LIVE STOCK.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, N.Y.—Cattle—Native beef steers, \$6.70; \$6.80; cows and heifers, \$5.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.00; \$4.50; hogs, \$4.75; \$5.00; Texas cows and heifers, \$3.00; \$3.50; mixed and butchers, \$3.00; \$3.50; good heavy, \$3.50; \$4.00; light, \$3.00; \$3.50; sheep—Muttons, \$3.00; \$3.50; lambs, \$3.50; \$4.00; KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Native steers, \$3.75; \$4.00; southern steers, \$3.25; \$3.50; cows and heifers, \$3.00; \$3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; \$3.00; calves, \$2.75; \$3.00; western steers, \$3.75; \$4.00; western cows, \$3.25; \$3.50; heavy, \$3.50; \$4.00; packers and butchers, \$3.00; \$3.50; mixed and butchers, \$3.00; \$3.50; good heavy, \$3.50; \$4.00; light, \$3.00; \$3.50; sheep—Muttons, \$3.00; \$3.50; lambs, \$3.50; \$4.00; fed western weaners, \$2.50; \$3.00; fed western ewes, \$2.25; \$2.50; CHICAGO, ILL.—Cattle—Beef steers, \$5.00; \$5.50; Texas, \$5.00; \$5.50; western, \$5.25; \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.00; \$4.50; hogs, \$5.75; \$6.00; mixed, \$5.25; \$5.75; light, \$5.00; \$5.50; heavy, \$5.25; \$5.75; fed western weaners, \$4.00; \$4.50; western, \$4.00; \$4.50; lambs, \$4.00; \$4.50; natives, \$3.75; \$4.00; western, \$3.50; \$4.00.

GRAIN. ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 1.16; No. 3 red, 1.10; No. 4 red, 1.05; No. 5 red, 1.00; No. 6 red, 0.95; No. 7 red, 0.90; No. 8 red, 0.85; No. 9 red, 0.80; No. 10 red, 0.75; No. 11 red, 0.70; No. 12 red, 0.65; No. 13 red, 0.60; No. 14 red, 0.55; No. 15 red, 0.50; No. 16 red, 0.45; No. 17 red, 0.40; No. 18 red, 0.35; No. 19 red, 0.30; No. 20 red, 0.25; No. 21 red, 0.20; No. 22 red, 0.15; No. 23 red, 0.10; No. 24 red, 0.05; No. 25 red, 0.00; No. 26 red, 0.00; No. 27 red, 0.00; No. 28 red, 0.00; No. 29 red, 0.00; No. 30 red, 0.00; No. 31 red, 0.00; No. 32 red, 0.00; No. 33 red, 0.00; No. 34 red, 0.00; No. 35 red, 0.00; No. 36 red, 0.00; No. 37 red, 0.00; No. 38 red, 0.00; No. 39 red, 0.00; No. 40 red, 0.00; No. 41 red, 0.00; No. 42 red, 0.00; No. 43 red, 0.00; No. 44 red, 0.00; No. 45 red, 0.00; No. 46 red, 0.00; No. 47 red, 0.00; No. 48 red, 0.00; No. 49 red, 0.00; No. 50 red, 0.00; No. 51 red, 0.00; No. 52 red, 0.00; No. 53 red, 0.00; No. 54 red, 0.00; No. 55 red, 0.00; No. 56 red, 0.00; No. 57 red, 0.00; 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